NEWPORT MERCURY.

Printed and published by *ROUSMANIERE & BARBER*, opposite the Brick-Market.

[*Price $ 2 per Annum—$ 1 in Advance.*] SATURDAY, March 11, 1815. [Vol. LIII.—No. 27[illegible]]

Garden Seeds.

James Taylor,

HAS collected, and offers for Sale, his usual Assortment of fresh and [illegible]uine GARDEN SEEDS, compris[ing] almost all the variety of Garden [V]egetables, commonly raised in this [cou]ntry.—Enquire at No. 148, *Thames-[str]eet*, Newport.—Where may also be [ha]d, a general Assortment of DRUGS, [M]EDICINES, &c. as usual.

A L S O,

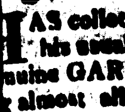
WHITWELL's celebrated *Aromatic [Sn]uff*, for head-aches, recommended by [Dr]. Waterhouse, in preference to the [En]glish Cephalic Snuff.

A N D,

CARY's approved *Family Pills*, so [em]inently useful in bilious complaints, [co]stiveness, loss of appetite, dizziness [of] the head, indigestion, head-ache, fe[m]ale complaints, &c.

Newport, March 3.

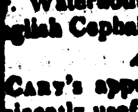
For Charleston,



THE Ship ALLIANCE, JOHN MURFEY, Master, will sail on or about the 10th inst.—For Freight [or] Passage, apply to Capt. MURFEY, [on] board the Ship, at the Long-Wharf.

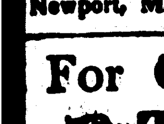
Newport. March 4.

FOR SALE,



THE Ship RAPID, burthen 667 Tons.—This Ship was put in complete order for Sea the last [su]mmer; sheathed with cedar boards, [an]d painted with verdigrease; is abun[da]ntly found, and can be sent to sea in [a fe]w days.

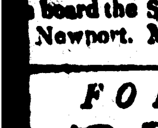
A L S O,



ONE-HALF of the Ship WILLIAM & HENRY, burthen 304 Tons.—This Ship requires sheathing, [bu]t is well found.—For terms, &c. [A]pply to C. COOK, or C. GYLES.

Newport, March 3.

FOR SALE,

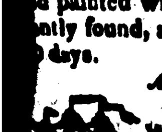


ONE-EIGHTH of the Ship WILLIAM, burthen 280 Tons, has made but one Voyage; was [s]heathed the last Summer, and is now [r]eady for sea.—Apply to

C. COOK.

Newport, March 3.

FOR SALE,

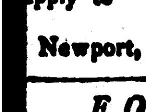


NINE-SIXTEENTHS of the Ship COMET, about 330 Tons burthen, now laying at Somerset, Massachusetts.—For fur[t]her particulars and terms, apply to

JOHN COGGESHALL.

Newport, March 3.

FOR SALE,



TWO-NINTHS of the Ship NEW GOOD-INTENT, now lying at Savannah, (Georgia)—She [i]s 305 Tons, was built in 1809, and has [m]ade three voyages to Europe.—At [t]he commencement of the war she was [p]ut in good order, (and all her bills [p]aid) had a shed built over her, and was [l]eft in that state, where she has remain[e]d 999 days, and will be liable for all the charges incurred during that period.—The terms of sale will be $ 2780 in cash, on delivery of the bill of sale, and the remainder in 90 days, for approved paper, payable at either of the Banks in Newport, Providence or Boston.—For further particulars, apply to

AUDLEY CLARKE.

Newport, March 1,

FOR SALE,

FIVE-EIGHTHS of the Ship TWO-CATHARINES, 346 tons, now lying at Dighton, and built by David Standish, of Dighton, in 1811.—She has not been at sea—her standing rigging is of a large size, and made of the best St. Petersburgh Hemp.—She has also a full suit of Sails, made of English Duck, of suitable numbers for such a Ship.—The Ship has also the principal part of her running cordage, two bower and stream cables, two bower, stream and kedge anchors, long boat, yawl and stern boat, her water casks all iron hooped, and the greatest part of her ballast. Those who wish to purchase, will apply to

THOMAS DENNIS.

Newport, Feb. 23.

WAVERLY.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,

Have just received,

WAVERLY, or 'TIS SIXTY YEARS SINCE.—A New Novel, supposed to have been written by WALTER SCOTT, Esq.—In 2 vols —Price $ 2.

January 21, 1815.

NEW GOODS.

Harvey Sessions,

No. 162, Thames-street.

HAS just received from Boston, a fresh supply of GOODS, which in addition to his former stock, makes his present assortment of Dry Goods very complete.—Among many other goods which he will sell very cheap, are black, blue, brown and mix'd superfine BROADCLOTHS; super and common Sattinetts, vestings, London prints white, color'd and black 4-4 and 6-4 cotton cambricks; linen do.; 4-4 and 6-4 mul-mul, book and figured muslins; black lustrings and crapes; black and figur'd silk handkerchiefs; nankeens, laces, sewing silks and twist, tapes, pins, bobbins, &c.

Also, A great assortment of American manufactured Woolen and Cotton Goods; all of which he will sell for cash, or approved credit, as low as can be purchased in Newport.

N. B.—He still continues to solicit the payment of all accounts of more than three months standing.

Newport, March 3.

HAY-SEED.

William Douglass,

Has for Sale, at No. 70, Head of Broad-Street.,

2000	lbs.	Red Clover	SEED.
50	Bushels	Herds	Do.
50	do	Burdens	Do.
20	do	Red Top	Do.

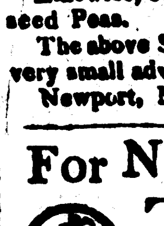
Also, 50 bushels of FLAX-SEED.

Likewise, 60 quarts Prussian green seed Peas.

The above Seeds will be sold at a very small advance for Cash.

Newport, March 4.

For New-Orleans,



THE Ship WALTER, now lying at Warren, SAMUEL C. CHILDS, Master.—For Freight or Passage, having excellent accommodations, apply to the Master on board, or to

BOWEN, ENNIS & Co.

Newport, Feb. 23.

Sales at Auction.

On MONDAY, March 27, 1815, at X o'clock A. M (if fair, if not the first fair day after) will be sold at Public Auction, on the premises.

ALL the right, title and interest of JONATHAN EASTON, late of Newport, Physician, deceased, in and to a certain Lot of Land, lying in Broad-street, in said Newport, containing about three Acres, with a dwelling-house and other buildings and improvements thereon.

ALSO, (immediately after the sale of the above) will be sold all the right, title and interest of the said deceased, in and to a certain Farm lying on the Road leading to the Beach, in said Newport, containing between 32 and 33 Acres of Land, with two Dwelling-Houses and out buildings thereon, and a privilege of carting sea manure from the Beach, for the use of said Farm.—The conditions will be made known at the time and place of sale.

PELEG T. EASTON, } *Adm'rs.*
JONATHAN EASTON, }

Newport, Feb. 23, 1815.

To be Sold at Public AUCTION

On THURSDAY, March 23, 1815, at X o'clock A.M. at the Farm belonging to Major H. Bull, in Middletown.

One pair of Oxen, 3 Cows, 1 pair of 2 year old Steers, 2 do. Heifers, 2 last spring Calves, and 70 Sheep.

Middletown, March 3

Wanted to Hire,

A CONVENIENT DWELLING-HOUSE, situated near the centre of the town.—Enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

March 4, 1815.

Internal Revenue.

NOTICE is hereby given, that, agreeably to the Act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government, and maintaining the public credit, by laying duties on various goods, wares and merchandise, manufactured within the United States," passed January 18, 1815, every person who shall, after the 18th day of April, 1815, manufacture within the United States, any of the hereinafter enumerated articles for sale, is required to give bond and pay the duty as specified in said act, and to perform other duties, under penalties therein prescribed, viz.

On Pig Iron, per ton, one dollar.

Castings of Iron, per ton, one dollar and fifty cents.

Bar iron, per ton, one dollar.

Rolled or slit iron, per ton, one dollar

Nails, brads and sprigs, other than those usually denominated wrought, per pound, one cent.

Candles of white wax, or in part of white and other wax, per pound, five cents.

Mould candles of tallow, or of wax other than white, or in part of each, per pound, three cents.

Hats and caps, in whole or in part of leather, wool or furs, bonnets in whole or in part of wool or fur, if above two dollars in value, eight per centum ad valorem.

Hats of chip or wood, covered with silk or other materials, or not covered, if above two dollars in value, eight per centum ad valorem.

Umbrellas and parasols, if above the value of two dollars, eight per centum ad valorem.

Paper, three per centum ad valorem

Playing and visiting cards, fifty per centum ad valorem.

Saddles and bridles, six per centum ad valorem.

Boots and bootees, exceeding five dollars per pair in value, five per centum ad valorem.

Beer, ale and porter, six per centum ad valorem.

Tobacco, manufactured segars and snuff, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Leather, including therein all hides and skins, whether tanned, tawed, dressed, or otherwise made, on the original manufacture thereof, five per centum ad valorem.

That the manufacturer may be correctly advised of the duties incumbent upon him to discharge, a copy of the said act of Congress has been printed, which, with the annexed forms of statements required from a manufacturer, will be furnished to him, by the collector, on demand.

The Collector will also furnish, on demand, blank bonds, and such other blanks, as will enable the manufacturer to comply with the several provisions of the law, by applying at the Office in Newport or Bristol.

CHRISTOPHER R. PERRY,
Collector of the Revenue for the First Collection District of Rhode-Island.

March 4, 1815.

State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

In General Assembly, February Session, A. D. 1815.

RESOLVED, That all persons having any claims against the State for services, expenses or supplies in the late war, present the same to the General Assembly, at the next session; and that all persons neglecting so to do, shall be forever after foreclosed.

Resolved, That the preceding resolution be published in all the newspapers printed in the State.

A true Copy,—Witness,
SAMUEL EDDY, *Sec'ry.*

Rhodes & Cahoone,

Have constantly for Sale,

INDIA POINT GIN, of the first quality, in Pipes, Tierces and Barrels.

Newport, Sept. 3.

NEWPORT, ss.—*Clerk's Office, Court of Common Pleas, March 3d, A. D.* 1815.

WHEREAS JOHN YEOMANS, of Newport, County of Newport, has this day filed in said Office, the Act of the General Assembly, at their February Session, A. D 1815 granting him the benefit of an Act made and passed in June 1756, entitled "*An Act for the relief of insolvent debtors*"—This is therefore to notify the creditors of the said John Yeomans, that they be and appear, if they think fit, at the Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace, to be holden at Newport, within and for the County of Newport, on the third Monday of May next, then and there to nominate Commissioners to receive and distribute the effects of the said John Yeomans.

ROBERT ROGERS, *Clerk.*

Com. Decatur's Letter.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER OF MARCH 1, 1815.

Copy of a letter from Com. Decatur to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

H. B. M. Ship Endymion, at sea, January 18, 1815.

SIR—The painful duty of detailing to you the particular causes which preceded and led to the capture of the late U. States' frigate President, by a squadron of his Britannic Majesty's ships, (as per margin) has devolved upon me. In my communication of the 14th, I made known to you my intention of proceeding to sea on that evening.—Owing to some mistake of the Pilot, the ship in going out grounded on the Bar, where she continued to strike heavily for an hour and a half; although she had broken several of her rudder braces, and received such other material injury as to render her return into port desirable. I was unable to do so from the strong westerly wind which was then blowing. It being now high water, it became necessary to force her over the Bar before the tide fell; in this we succeeded by 10 o'clock, when we shaped our course along the shore of Long-Island for 50 miles, and then steered S. E. by S. At five o'clock three ships were discovered ahead; we immediately hauled up the ship and passed two miles to the northward of them. At day-light, we discovered four ships in chase, one on each quarter and two astern, the leading ship of the enemy, a razee—she commenced a fire upon us,—but without effect. At meridian, the wind became light and baffling; we had increased our distance from the razee, but the ship next astern, which was also a large ship, had gained and continued to gain upon us considerably; we immediately occupied all hands to lighten ship, by starting water, cutting away the anchors, throwing overboard provisions and cables, spare spars, boats, and every article that could be got at, keeping the sails wet from the royals down. At 3, we had the wind quite light; the enemy, who had now been joined by a brig, had a strong breeze and were coming up with us rapidly. The Endymion (mounting 50 guns, 24-pounders on the main deck) had now approached us within gun-shot, and had commenced a fire with her bow guns, which we returned from our stern. At 5 o'clock she had obtained a position on our starboard quarter, within half point blank shot, on which neither our stern nor quarter guns would bear; we were now steering E. by N. the wind N. W. I remained with her in this position for half an hour, in the hope that she would close with us on our broadside, in which case I had prepared my crew to board, but from his continuing to yaw his ship to maintain his position, it became evident that to close was not his intention. Every fire now cut some of our sails or rigging. To have continued our course under these circumstances, would have been placing it in his power to cripple us, without being subject to injury himself, and to have hauled up more to the northward to bring our stern guns to bear, would have exposed us to his raking fire.—It was now dusk, when I determined to alter my course south, for the purpose of bringing the enemy abeam, and although their ships astern were drawing up fast, I felt satisfied I should be enabled to throw him out of the combat before they could come up, and was not without hopes, if the night proved dark, (of which there was every appearance) that I might still be enabled to effect my escape. Our opponent kept off at the same instant we did, and our fire commenced at the same time. We continued engaged steering S. with steering sails set 2 hours and a half, when we completely succeeded in dismantling her.—Previously to her dropping entirely out of the action, there were intervals of minutes, when the ships were broadside, in which she did not fire a gun. At this period (half past 8 o'clock) although dark, the other ships of the squadron were in sight and almost within gun shot. We were of course compelled to abandon her. In resuming our former course for the purpose of avoiding the squadron, we were compelled to present our stern to our antagonist—but such was his state, though we were thus exposed and within range of his guns for half an hour, that he did not avail himself of this favorable opportunity of raking us. We continued this course until 11 o'clock, when two fresh ships of the enemy (the Pomone and Tenedos) had come up. The Pomone had opened her fire on the larboard bow, within musket shot; the other about two cables length, taking a raking position on our quarter; and the rest (with the exception of the Endymion) within gun shot. Thus situated, with about one-fifth of my crew killed and wounded, my ship crippled, and a more than four-fold force opposed to me, without a chance of escape left, I deemed it my duty to surrender.

It is with emotions of pride, I bear testimony to the gallantry and steadiness of every officer and man I had the honor to command on this occasion; and I feel satisfied that the fact of their having beaten a force equal to themselves, in the presence and almost under the guns of so vastly a superior force, when, too, it was almost self-evident, that whatever their exertions might be, they must ultimately be captured, will be taken as evidence of what they would have performed, had the force opposed to them been in any degree equal.

It is with extreme pain I have to inform you that Lieuts. Babbit, Hamilton and Howell fell in the action.—They have left no officers of superior merit behind them.

If, sir, the issue of this affair had been fortunate, I should have felt it my duty to have recommended to your attention Lieuts. Shubrick and Gallagher. They maintained throughout the day the reputation they had acquired in former actions.

Lieut. Twiggs, of the marines, displayed great zeal; his men were well supplied, and their fire incomparable, so long as the enemy continued within musket range.

Midshipman Randolph who had charge of the forecastle division, managed it to my entire satisfaction.

From Mr. Robinson, who was serving as a volunteer, I received essential aid, particularly after I was deprived of the services of the master, and severe loss I had sustained in my officers on my quarter deck.

Of our loss in killed and wounded, I am unable at present to give you a correct statement; the attention of the surgeon being so entirely occupied with the wounded, that he was unable to make out a correct return when I left the President, nor shall I be able to make it until our arrival in port, we having parted with the squadron yesterday.—The enclosed list, with the exception I fear of its being short of the number will be found correct.

For 31 hours after the action it was nearly calm, and the squadron were occupied in repairing the crippled ships. Such of the crew of the President as were not badly wounded, were put on board the different ships; myself and a part of my crew were put on board this ship. On the 17th we had a gale from the eastward, when this ship lost her bowsprit, fore and main-masts and mizen top-mast, all of which were badly wounded, and was in consequence of her disabled condition, obliged to throw overboard all her upper-deck guns; her loss in killed and wounded must have been very great. I have not been able to ascertain the extent. Ten were buried after I came on board, (36 hours after the action;) the badly wounded such as were obliged to keep their cots, occupy the starboard side of the gun-deck from the cabin bulk-head to the main-mast.—From the crippled state of the President's spars, I feel satisfied she could not have saved her masts, and I feel serious apprehensions for the safety of our wounded left on board.

It is due to Capt. Hope to state, that every attention has been paid by him to myself and officers that have been placed on board his ship, that delicacy and humanity could dictate.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, sir, your obedient servant,

STEPHEN DECATUR.

The Hon. B. W. Crowninshield,
Secretary of the Navy.

British squadron referred to in the letter.

Majestic razee
Endymion
Pomone
Tenedos
Dispatch (brig)

KILLED—Lieuts. E. H. Babbitt, A. Hamilton, E. F. Howell; Henry Hill, Samuel Gaines, Samuel De Coster, Hy. Lamphiere, Michael Barton, John Wenry, John Briggs, Chas. Conway, Wm. Smith 3d. Wm. Keeler, Jas. Chapman, Geo. W. Swift, Francis Doo, Edw James, Amos Peasly, Wm. Barrett, Chas. Pratt, Thos Kelly, And Seetrom, Wm. Moore, Aaron Lynn.—24.

WOUNDED—Sailing-Master Rogers, Mr. Robinson, Midshipmen Dale and

[illegible] Wm. Parker, J. [illegible] Wm. [illegible] Wm. Rogers, Alexander [illegible], John [illegible], David Jo[illegible] Hill, John [illegible], John [illegible], Thomas Gore, D. [illegible], M. Madder, Ralph Ash[illegible] Davis, John Morse, Jas. C [illegible], Saml. Davis, Hans. Harvey, [illegible] Stephen Hammond, Wm. [illegible], James Mathews, [illegible] John Keeling, John Perry, [illegible] Fuller, John Peterson, John Haynes, [illegible] Daniel, John Meigs, Nathl. Bliffins, Wm. [illegible] Hyler, Fras. Joseph, Geo. Coleman, [illegible] Rhodes, Wm. [illegible], Jacob [illegible], John Gore, James Anderson, Wm. Davidson, Jos. [illegible], Jas. Ryan, Wm. Williams, Thos Coleman.—55.

FROM THE GEORGETOWN FEDERAL REPUBLICAN.

THE TREATY OF PEACE.

AFTER the first ebullition of joy, occasioned by the delightful intelligence of Peace, has subsided, the next sentiment is gratitude to Heaven, for so unexpected a boon.

However we may view this subject, we are constrained to welcome it as a most consolatory occurrence to a woe-worn country; and, notwithstanding it comes as naked as an infant into life, we take it to our bosoms with the liveliest feelings of thankfulness and gratulation.

To our country, pining with distress, it is a sweet restorative. To our people, harrassed by war, and impoverishing with its requisitions, it is a happy escape.—And to our bankrupt Treasury, whose inordinate cravings would, in another twelve month, have put the resources of the country on the rack, it is a most fortunate relief. Perhaps, indeed, it would not be going too far to say, that the coming of Peace, at this auspicious moment, has saved our government and country from dismemberment and disunion.

Viewing this subject politically, its first operation will probably be to give a temporary buoyancy to the administration; for such will be its joyous—its maddening influence upon the public feeling, that some time must elapse, before the minds of men can became sedate enough to reflect seriously upon it.—But when the sweet delirium shall have passed by, the day to render up the account will arrive, and the first question that an enlightened people will ask, will be,—*What have we gained by the War?*

The interrogatory will be solemnly put to President Madison by this nation, and he must stand arraigned before the American people, for having inflicted them with a distressing war, ostensibly declared for maritime rights, which have not only been abandoned by him, but surrendered.

We look to the treaty in vain, for the establishment of the rights of seamen and the rule of blockades. So far from their being established by treaty, they are not even reserved;—and a Right contended for, and a permanent Treaty made without the acquirement or reservation of that Right, is a right surrendered.—When, therefore, we see Secretary Monroe, under command of President Madison, instructing the American Commissioners to make no treaty without the preservation of seamen's and maritime rights, because it would be a virtual surrender of the independence of the United States—and in the next breath we hear that order rescinded, and see a treaty of peace ratified, which neither reserves or secures those rights, we write upon the forehead of such men, "*faithless to their duty, and false to their professions;*" and we pronounce them guilty, upon their own doctrines and assertions, of an ignominious surrender of what they themselves have proclaimed to be the best interests of this country.

What did President Madison and his Congress say they went to war for? *Sailors' Rights and Free-Trade.* Have they obtained them by the war?—No. Are they reserved for future negociation by the treaty? No. What has become of them?—They are surrendered, and with them, according to President Madison's and Secretary Monroe's declaration, the honor and the independence of the nation.

We never thought that President Madison and his Congress ought to have declared war;—we did not think the honor or the interest of the nation demanded it. When, therefore, we saw our country involved in war, and bleeding at every pore;—when we saw her standing upon the brink of ruin, in consequence of her embarrassed finances;—when we were conscious that the existing administration was totally incompetent to carry us through the perils we had encountered, we hailed the treaty of peace as a Providential interference, to rescue our devoted country from a state of ruin, to which she was hastening, under the ill-advised counsels of incapable men. In this state of things the peace is not only beneficial to the nation, it is salvation itself;—but such a peace is as inglorious to the administration, as the war was abortive in its object.

If President Madison, after going to war for Seamen's Rights and Free-Trade, did not mean to prosecute the war, to establish those rights, why did he refuse the Armistice proposed by Admiral Warren, three months after the declaration of war? [illegible] the same Treaty could have been then made, that is now made?—Why has he kept this country suffering under war for two years and five months longer than he need to have done, if he intended to surrender the rights which he undertook to establish by the war? What is now done, might have been equally well done after a war of three months. An opportunity was afforded him; and, had it been done, we might have saved twenty thousand lives of American citizens—we might have saved a public debt of upwards of one hundred millions of dollars—we might have prevented the necessity of imposing oppressive taxes upon the people—we might have saved millions of private property to our citizens, which have been plundered and destroyed—we might have saved thousands of houses from conflagration, and thousands of families from wretchedness and ruin—and we might have saved our capitol, that bore the proud name of the illustrious founder of our liberties, from dishonor and destruction. These accumulated calamities, and this foul disgrace, are imputable to that man, and that man alone, who madly disdained to make an Armistice in September 1812, on terms more advantageous to the United States, than those which he now greedily catches at and ratifies in a treaty. The blood and misery of thousands rest upon his head; and future generations will feel the burdens which his disastrous administration has heaped upon their fathers.

But the question is importunately asked,—*What have we gained by the war?* Nothing but an actual demonstration of that, which we were all satisfied of before, viz. that our best policy was to encourage a navy, and that in defence of our soil, the genius, the valor, and the devotion of our countrymen were invincible. The navy of the United States is the child of federalism—it was brought into existence and nursed by federalists. It is true, it is exultingly true, that the "star spangled banner of our country still waves in proud triumph," and our naval heroes, the pupils of federalism, have covered themselves with glory, whilst the brave tars of Columbia, taught to believe that they were fighting for sailors' rights and free trade, have nobly performed their duty to themselves and to their country. But who can pretend to estimate the mortification they will feel, when they come to understand, that that cause, in support of which they so generously devoted their lives, and which they sustained with such matchless valor, has been surrendered by the orders of the commander in chief of the navy of the United States? And that the President himself gave the orders to tear down the flag of sailors' rights and free trade, which he himself had before ordered to be nailed to the mast!—Such is the undeniable fact.

Our land-troops too have exhibited a character, that will do honor to American history. At first, inexperienced, unprovided, and badly commanded, they were unsuccessful. At the affair at Bladensburgh, it is a sufficient reason that they were unfortunate, that they were subject to the controul of the administration. But in very many instances, when they were free from this deadening influence, great valor and much genius has been displayed. The battles of Bridgewater, and Chippeway, and Orleans, by their superior brilliancy, attract attention; and the names of Scott and Brown, and Jackson, with their brave companions in arms, will be long remembered, admired and beloved.

And are these the only trophies of the war? Are these the only advantages we have gained? Yes, honestly speaking, they are the utmost extent. As to the first, federalists have always contended to a man, that the genius, as well as the true policy of the country, directed to a navy: and whilst in power, their measures and their conduct proved the sincerity of their opinions. Let it be added too, that the events of the subsequent times have proved the truth of their faith. As to the prowess of our citizens, and their superior fitness to make soldiers, no doubt ever existed among any class of men. It was equally unnecessary and absurd to go to war to prove that. The proudest advantages of the war, therefore, are mere exemplifications of opinions that every intelligent man held before, and to direct us to pursue that policy which one sect of politicians among us have uniformly enforced. But where do we find an instance of a wise government going to war to discover its true policy? or where to prove to the world that its citizens are brave and warlike? There is no such instance—No, not even in our own feeble, vacillating, poor administration.—When, therefore, you hear our administration, and its presses, and its adherents, blazoning forth the victories of our navy and our armies, it is a delusion practised to beguile the passions at the expence of the understanding. They feel no more pride of country, or love of fame, than other men; and when they tell you, (throwing out of view the defeats) that the victories we have won, are worth the blood, and millions, and misery they have cost, you may set them down as cold blooded, miscalculating politicians; or as men who are pressed to the last resources of invention. The blood that is shed, and the ills that are endured in war for any other [illegible] the rights of [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] the people inhabit, or the liberties and rights, which, as a sovereign independent state we are entitled to, is wantonly expended and criminally incurred; and the men in power, who entrap a nation into a war by practising upon its lofty feelings in defence of its own rights, and then shrink from the contest by a surrender of those rights, are as unworthy of a nation's love, as they are unfit to wield a nation's authority.

But the question again recurs, *have we gained nothing then by the war?* No—certainly nothing but peace. Advert to the articles of your treaty, and you will there find, that so far from gaining any thing you have surrendered much. *You have lost territory in the surrender of Moose-Island, in the Bay of Passamaquoddy, at the mouth of the river St. Croix.* For although you have agreed, that the British shall hold possession of it until the title is ascertained by Commissioners, yet the appointment of Commissioners is at the pleasure of Great-Britain, and no time is limited to her. It is therefore at her pleasure when she will act upon the subject; and as she has the possession, there is no inducement to invite her, no stipulation to compel her. It is true, the territory of Moose-Island is small, but it is a territory claimed by the United States, rightfully belonging to her, confessed by the British minister in 1803 to belong to her, in the arrangement made with Mr. King, held in possession by the United States, and wrested from her in this war. In addition to this, the possession of Moose-Island is indispensably necessary to the navigation of the river St. Croix, and an abandonment of it to the British is the abandonment of that navigation. Although the value of this Island, in a national point of view, may not be any thing extraordinary, yet it is a loss of territory and population, and instead of gaining seamen's rights by the war, we lose a part of our acknowledged territorial possessions.

We lose the right to the fisheries within the British jurisdiction, as claimed by us at the peace of 1783, and recognized by the treaty of that time. We claimed this fishery as a right, not as a concession made for an equivalent—but it is now denied us and withheld, and will not be restored *but for an equivalent.*

We have submitted to an article made without instructions, and dictated to us by Great-Britain, contrary to our wishes, permitting an interference on the part of Great-Britain as to our territorial rights within the boundaries of our own country, by yielding to her wishes in restoring to the Indians within our limits that which was the right of conquest. A principle which we rebelled against in the early conferences upon the treaty, and a principle which neither Great-Britain or Spain would ever concede or allow to any nation, in their most remote or most unimportant dependencies.

Lastly, and mostly inglorious of all, our administration have abandoned those rights which they professed to establish by the war—viz. *The right of our seamen and of Free Trade*—and after engaging in the war under every disadvantage, after prosecuting it under the heaviest losses, the severest afflictions and the greatest embarrassments of our finances for two years and eight months, when we might without those evils have terminated it more advantageously within three months from its commencement, we have yielded the points we contended for, and with them, territory, population, commercial advantages, and a principle belonging to exclusive sovereignty over our territories within the established limits of our own empire.

If it should be asked how the senate came to agree to the ratifications of this treaty, the answer is promptly given—That part of the senate who had approved of President Madison's conduct as to the war, would of course be with him in the treaty—That part of the senate who had uniformly lamented and disapproved of the war, were governed by some such reasons as the following—viz:

1st. The war was no work of theirs. They never thought that the honor, and still less that the interest of this nation required us to go to war.

2nd. After war had been declared by the constitutional power, it was conducted most disastrously, and with bad councils.

3d. The increasing debt of the country, the growing oppressions upon the people, and the annual diminution of their means—the decline of the public credit, the bankrupt state of the public treasury, the want of capacity in the maritime states to defend themselves, their exposed situation to the naval force of the enemy, and the inability of the general government to afford them adequate aid—the growing sectional jealousies that were apparent, the distracted state of the public councils of the nation, the dread of disunion, and the monstrously accumulating expenditures of the government, seemed to threaten in another year to produce a state of national distress and disorder, that would, in all human probability, have engendered a revolution, in which our political institutions, our liberties, and our hopes, would have been doomed to perish. In addition to this there was a total want of confidence, both in the fitness and capacity of the administration, as had been most woefully exemplified, in guiding the nation through a period of almost unexampled difficulty.

4th. The circumstances of the country forbade a continuance of the war, and those circumstances arose from going to war without preparation, and conducting it without judgment or discretion.

To choose, therefore, between this treaty and a continuance of the war, was but the choice of evils. The present administration had yet two years to run; a war for half that period under their wretched mismanagement, would have left us nothing worth preserving, perhaps not even our country.—The treaty left us our country a little diminished, our trade a little impaired, our rights committed, our sovereignty interfered with—*But it gave us Peace.* The most sanguine mind anticipated nothing better under this administration. It was therefore thought to be a duty as well as wise and prudent, to take the present treaty as the last hope of preserving the nation, and to rest an humble reliance on the God of the Universe, that in his merciful dispensation, he would give to our country, an administration, at a future period, which would restore us from our fallen condition, and replace us in that respectable and commanding situation, from which we have been depressed, by a want of every thing that could constitute good councils. Sincerely impressed with these sentiments, there could be no doubt on the subject. *The decision was therefore unhesitating, the obligation was imperious.* To preserve the honor of the administration, was beyond all human power. To rescue our government and country from destruction, was a common duty.

LUCIUS.

Congress.

IN SENATE.

Monday, Feb. 27.

THE following Message was this day transmitted by the President of the U. States to both Houses of Congress:

To the Senate and

House of Representatives of the U. S.

Peace having happily taken place between the United States and Great-Britain, it is desirable to guard against accidents, which during the periods of war in Europe, might tend to interrupt it; and it is believed, in particular, that the navigation of American vessels exclusively by American seamen, either natives or such as are already naturalized, would not only conduce to the attainment of that object, but, also, to increase the number of our seamen, and, consequently, to render our commerce and navigation independent of the service of foreigners, who might be recalled by their governments, under circumstances the most inconvenient to the United States. I recommend the subject therefore to Congress, and in deciding upon it, I am persuaded, that they will sufficiently estimate the policy of manifesting to the world a desire, on all occasions, to cultivate harmony with other nations, by any reasonable accommodations, which do not impair the enjoyment of any of the rights of a free and independent people. The example on the part of the American government will merit, and may be expected to receive a reciprocal attention from all the friendly powers of Europe.

JAMES MADISON.

February 27, 1815.

The message was read and committed in each House.

Tuesday, Feb 28.

Mr. Giles on the committee on National Affairs, made a report on the subject of the difference of opinion existing between the Executive authority of the United States, and the authorities of some of the individual States, respecting the relative powers of the general and state governments over the militia; and the report was read, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Bibb, from the committee of foreign relations, to whom was referred the message of the President of the 27th inst. (see above) made the following report:

That they fully accord in the policy recommended, of avoiding, by prudent regulation, the occurrence of circumstances which may disturb a liberal intercourse with foreign nations. They are, moreover, persuaded, that the navigation of American vessels, exclusively by American seamen, either natives, or such as are already naturalized, would not only have the tendency to render our commerce and navigation independent of the service of foreigners, but that it would be calculated to remove the pretext under which the American navigation has heretofore been interrupted.

But, while the committee consider the subject of the President's message highly important, they regret that the session of Congress is so near its close that questions affecting the foreign as well as the domestic policy of the nation cannot now receive the deliberate and full examination to which they are entitled.

The committee, therefore, submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That the further consideration of the message be postponed until the next session of congress.

The following resolution, reported by Mr. Tait, from the naval committee, was read and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be requested to report to the Senate, in the first week of the next session, a system for the gradual and permanent increase of the Navy of the United States.

Mr. Dana submitted certain instructions from the legislature of Connecticut, instructing their Senators and Representatives to endeavor to procure certain amendments to the constitution of the United States, which was read.

A bill reported by Mr. Tait was read appropriating an annual sum for the purchase of ship timber for the navy.

Wednesday, March 1.

The bill fixing the Military Peace Establishment, was read twice and referred to the military committee.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Feb. 27.

Military Peace Establishment.

The house resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of the whole, on the bill fixing the Military Peace Establishment of the U. States.

On the question to concur in reducing the force to be retained from six to ten thousand men, there arose an animated and deeply interesting debate, which continued to a late hour.

The question on the reduction was at length decided, as follows:—

Yeas 71—Nays 65.

So the force to be retained, was reduced from ten to six thousand.

Mr Cannon renewed the motion, which he had unsuccessfully made in committee of the whole, to strike out so much of the bill as allows a land bounty (in addition to the advance of pay) to such officers and soldiers as shall be discharged. The motion was decided as follows: Yeas 54, Nays 50. So the land bounty was stricken out.

Mr. Cannon then moved to strike out the second section, which proposes to make a similar allowance to staff-officers discharged in virtue of the act.

On this motion a warm debate commenced—

And the House adjourned, after a sitting of nearly seven hours.

Tuesday, Feb 28.

Mr. Fisk, from the committee appointed on the subject, reported a bill to alter the time for the next meeting of Congress (fixing it for the fourth Monday in May next.) The bill was twice read and committed.

The galleries of the house were cleared, and its doors closed, and remained so for more than 4 hours. When the doors were again opened

The house then resumed the consideration of the bill fixing the

Military Peace Establishment.

Mr. Cannon withdrew his motion which was under consideration when the house yesterday adjourned.

A motion was made by Mr. Alston to reconsider the vote for striking out the donation in land to officers who shall be discharged from service in consequence of this act, or the representatives of such as have fallen.

After debate, the question of reconsideration was decided in the affirmative as follows:—

For consideration	64
Against it	50

On motion of Mr. Macon, the donation to field officers was reduced, the major-generals to 1280, brigadier-generals to 1120, colonels to 960, and majors to 800 acres each.

And the question to strike out the donation clause (thus amended) was negatived.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

And the house adjourned at sundown, after a session of more than seven hours.

Wednesday, March 1.

In the House this day, much business was put off until the next session—The bill from the Senate, repealing the prohibitory and non-importation acts was read a third time and passed.

The consideration of the President's Message relative to the exclusion of foreign seamen, was postponed until the next session.

The engrossed bill fixing the Military Peace Establishment, was read a third time and passed.

The bill making appropriations for the Navy, passed, and was sent to the Senate.

By the Mails.

COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 1.

The following high appointments have been made by the President, with the advice of the Senate, viz:

JAMES MONROE, (late Secretary of War) to be Secretary of State of the United States.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, to be Minister to Great-Britain.

ALBERT GALLATIN, to be Minister to France, vice William Crawford, resigned.

JAMES A. BAYARD, to be Minister to Russia, vice John Q. Adams.

JOSEPH ANDERSON, (now a Senator from Tennessee) to be Comptroller of

the Treasury, vice Ezekiel Bacon, resigned.

Charles J. Ingersoll (now a Representative in Congress) to be Attorney of the United States for the District of Pennsylvania, vice A. J. Dallas, resigned.

Capts. John Rodgers, Isaac Hull, and David Porter, to constitute a Board of Commissioners of the Navy, under the act recently passed.

All the above nominations are said to have been unanimously confirmed yesterday, with the exception of two, to each of which there was one negative.

The office of Secretary of War being now vacated by the return of Mr. Monroe to the Department of State, will probably be filled before Congress adjourns.

VIRGINIA.

NORFOLK, FEB. 24.

A Cartel Arrived.—Arrived yesterday in Hampton Roads, the cartel ship San Philipe, Capt. Berg, from Plymouth, Eng. having on board 300 exchanged American prisoners, consisting of the surviving officers and crew of the late United States brig Argus, and part of the detachment of United States troops, who were taken at the battle of the Beaver Dam in June 1813. The S. P. left Plymouth on the 2d of Dec. has experienced severe gales, and was compelled to put into Teneriffe to repair damages. On Monday last, was boarded by the Madagascar British frigate, which had been cruising to the southward.

The only army officers who came home in the cartel, are Capt. M'Dowell of the light artillery, and Captain M'Kenzie of the infantry.

Newport,

SATURDAY, March 11, 1815.

"Lucius."—An Essay under this signature (copied from the "Federal Republican") will be found in the preceding page. Much has been published in many of the federal papers on the subject of the late treaty; but we have seen nothing, in point of ability and interest, that will compare with the Essay which we have the pleasure this day to present to our readers. It deserves, and it will doubtless receive, a very general and attentive perusal.

We have not published the rumor said to have been brought to New-London by the British brig Nimrod, from Bermuda,) of the capture of New-Orleans, because we do not think it entitled to the least credit.—What confirms us in this opinion, is the total silence of the New-London Gazette of Wednesday last, on the subject of this report.

It is supposed by many, and we think the supposition a reasonable one, that a treaty of commerce and navigation between the United States and Great-Britain, may very soon be concluded by the commissioners at Ghent. The total omission of every thing relating to those subjects in the treaty of peace, and the continuance of the commissioners at Ghent after that treaty was concluded, furnish grounds for the supposition.

The Naval Board, recently constituted, are attached to the office of the Secretary of the Navy, and, under his superintendance, are to discharge all the ministerial duties of his office, relative to the procurement of naval stores and materials, and the construction, armament, equipment and employment of vessels of war, as well as all other matters connected with the Naval Establishment of the United States. The Board are empowered to appoint their own Secretary, whose compensation is not to exceed two thousand dollars per annum. Each member of the Board is entitled to receive, in compensation for his services, three thousand five hundred dollars per annum, in lieu of wages, rations, and other emoluments, as naval officers, &c. and all letters and packets to and from the said commissioners, which relate to their official duties, are to be free from postage.

The New-York Gazette of Tuesday says, "The Council of Appointment were in session at Albany again on Friday, and it was softly whispered that General Brown would probably be appointed Mayor of this city."

We understand, says the New-York Evening Post of Monday, that General Henry Dearborn is nominated to the Senate as Secretary of War.

By the late Census of the State of New-York, it appears that it contains one million and thirty thousand souls.—Giving an increase of 14 representatives in the state legislature, since 1810.—The apportionment will be about one representative to 8000 souls.

Commercial.—American built vessels which have been transferred to foreign subjects, cannot again be restored to their former character, so as to sail under Sea Letters or Certificates, and can only obtain from our Custom-Houses a Clearance and Bill of Health.

FROM WASHINGTON, Feb. [illegible]

"The Speaker laid before the House this day, a letter from [illegible] the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, [illegible] the Treasury since [illegible] Secretary still insists [illegible] a National Bank. He [illegible] embarrassments incident to the [illegible] large amounts of Treasury Notes. The amount of [illegible] which have been [illegible] ed, is $ 10,637,456 80, and will be [illegible] receivable for duties [illegible] absorb the public [illegible] to the Treasury [illegible] thus deprived of the means of paying its creditors.

He estimates the duties which may be expected to accrue on imports, during the continuance of the double duties, at 18 or 20 millions per annum. The sum which may be expected to accrue, during the year 1815, including 1,500,000 dollars which might be expected to accrue during the first four months, independent of the effects of peace, he states at 15,000,000 dollars. Of which sum, including outstanding custom-house bonds, he conceives that 6,500,000 dollars may be received during the year.

The ways and means for the year 1815 he estimates thus:

Duties to accrue and be received,	3,500,000
Outstanding bonds	3,000,000
Direct tax within the year	2,500,000
Internal duties	8,000,000
Sales of public lands	1,000,000
Miscellaneous receipts	200,000
	$ 18,200,000

The expenses of the year, independent of the war and navy departments, he thus estimates:

Civil, diplomatic, &c. expenses	1,979,285 89
Interest and principal of old debt	3,452,775 46
Interest of new funded debt	3,000,000 00
Principal and interest of Treasury notes	8,271,033 12
	$ 16,703,097 97

The estimate of the Navy and Army establishments he does not undertake to make. The charges for those departments are to be added to the above sum, as also the sum of $ 3,799,200 of Treasury notes, yet unpaid, which became due in 1814.

When the expences of the Navy and War departments shall be added to the above estimates, it is manifest that the amount will far exceed the estimated receipts. To provide for this excess, the Secretary proposes that a loan should be authorised, to the amount which shall be necessary upon a view of all the estimates. He likewise proposes that authority should be granted to fund all treasury notes, issued or to be issued, at an interest of 7 per cent.—that a new issue of treasury notes should be authorized—and that, for a limited period, the exportation of specie should be prohibited."

FROM NEW-LONDON, March 8.

"Admiral Hotham landed here on Wednesday last.—He was received at the Market-wharf by his Honor the Mayor, and welcomed to the land of steady habits by three hearty cheers from the populace, and Federal salutes from the fortifications.—The Admiral proceeded in a carriage to Col. Atkinson's quarters, and from thence to the late British Consul's.

The British officers have found here that hospitality and marked attention which must convince them not only of our satisfaction at the arrival of Peace, but of the readiness of the American people to meet the parent state, upon such terms of equality and friendship as would be of reciprocal and permanent benefit to both nations.

The British fleet off our port, consists of the Superb, Saturn, Pactolus, Junon, Tenedos, Nimrod, and Dispatch. The Havanna frigate sailed yesterday.—We learn the officers of the fleet are all ordered to be on board at 12 o'clock, to-day, preparatory to sailing."

The Mails.—Owing to the state of the roads, (which were never worse,) unusual delay attends the transportation of the mails.—One from New-York and two from Washington are now due.

Married,

At Providence, in St. John's Church, on Sunday afternoon last, by the Rev. Mr. Crocker, Capt. *John Orde Creighton*, of the U. S. Navy, to Miss *Harriet Halsey*, daughter of Thomas L. Halsey, Esq. of Providence.

At North-Kingstown on Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Northup, Capt. *Charles Devens* of this town, to Miss *Sarah Weeden*, of Jamestown.

At Jamestown, on the 28th ult. Mr. *John O. Dockray* to Miss *Phebe Ann G. Remington*, daughter of John Remington, Esq.

Died,

At Jamestown, on the 5th inst. Mr. *Joseph Greene*, in the 91st year of his age—An honest and worthy man.

[illegible]

PORT OF NEWPORT.

[illegible]

No arrivals at this port since our last.

The British [illegible] off New-London on Thursday afternoon last, [illegible] that station [illegible].

Fifty or sixty vessels were left at Jamaica on the [illegible] ult. preparing to sail for the United States in consequence of peace.

Charts, Pilots, Quadrants, &c.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,

INFORM Masters of Vessels and Seamen, that they continue to keep for Sale, at their *Book and Stationery Store*, No 1 & 2, Long-Wharf,

Bowditch's Practical Navigator and American Coast Pilot, *(new editions)*—Ship-Master's Assistant, Seaman's Daily Assistant, Mercantile Arithmetic, Commercial Dictionary, Abbot on Shipping—Quadrants, Scales Dividers, Log-book Paper, Seaman's Journals—Blank Books of every description—Walkden's best black Ink-Powder—And all kinds of STATIONARY, at as low prices as can be purchased in America.

A L S O,

A great Variety of CHARTS and PILOTS, of the principal Coasts of America, Europe, the Mediterranean, &c. &c.

A N D

A large Assortment of Commercial and Custom-House BLANKS, comprising Manifests, (foreign and coastwise) Bills of Lading, Shipping Articles, Bills of Sale, &c. &c.

March 11, 1815.

Sales at Auction.

On MONDAY, April 3, 1815, at XI o'clock A. M. will be sold at Public Auction, on the premises,

TWO Lots of LAND, lying in Newport, situated on the green end road, and next to the Farm of Mr. Anthony Wilbour, containing about 14 acres, belonging to the estate of the Rev. Wm. Bliss, deceased.—To be sold for the purpose of paying a number of small legacies.

Jeremiah Bliss, } Exec'rs.
Arnold Bliss, }
Cranston & Shaw, Auc'rs.
Newport, March 10.

To be Sold at Public AUCTION
On MONDAY, March 20. 1815, at XI o'clock A. M. at the Farm of Mr. Wm. Bailey, in Middletown,

15 Cows and two yoke of 4 year old Cattle.

March 10. 1815.

Hemp.

TWENTY Tons Russia HEMP.—*Also*, A new 14-inch Cable of 120 fathoms, and an Anchor of about 700 wt.—For sale by
ROBERT ROBINSON.
Newport, March 10.

Silas Dean,

Has for Sale,
200 Barrels Herring.
10 kegs Butter.
10 casks Nails.
And a few casks of Rice.
Newport, March 10.

Beef, Duck, &c.

100 Barrels Prime } New BEEF.
50 do Mess }
80 Bolts Russia Duck.
20 do Ravens Do.
5 Pipes excellent Gin, warranted two years old.
For sale on reasonable terms, by
WHEELWRIGHT & LOPEZ,
No. 73, Thames-street.
Newport, March 10.

T O L E T,

THE three-story Fire-proof Store No. 2, Market-square—Possession given immediately.—*Also*, The Stores No's. 95 and 97 Thames-street.—Possession given the 6th of April next.—Apply to
THOMAS DENNIS.
Newport, March 10.

FOR SALE,

THE Dwelling-House and Lot of Land situated in Duke-street, next North of the Newport Bank, and late the property of James Tilley, deceased.—For terms, &c. apply to
WILLIAM TILLEY, 2d.
Newport, March 10.

MARINE INSURANCE [illegible]

A [illegible] meeting [illegible] the 16th inst. [illegible] Room formerly occupied by the [illegible] Insurance Company, for the purpose of forming a New Insurance Company in this Town.—The [illegible] at 9 o'clock A. M. [illegible] during the day [illegible]

CHRISTOPHER FOWLER,
STEPHEN CAHOONE,
SAMUEL [illegible]
Newport, March [illegible]

Garden Seeds.

James Center,

Offers for Sale at his Shop, No 111, Thames-street,

AN Assortment of fresh and genuine GARDEN SEEDS, of the last year's growth, viz.—Early May and sugar loaf Cabbage; large drum head ditto, wt. from 12 to 30 lbs.; green and yellow savoy, and large dutch red do.; early charlton, blue prussian, ledeman dwarf and strawbery Peas; early six weeks, white refugee, and cramberry pole Beans; early long green and cluster Cucumber; large cabbage; silesia and tennisball lettuce; double parsley; sweet marjorum; pepper and peppergrass seed; salmon and scarlet radish; beet, carrot, onion and parsnip.

He will have on hand at an early season for setting, sweet marjorum, early cabbage and pepper Plants.

Likewise on hand, A good collection of Trunks, of all sizes, and an Assortment of Perfumery.

Liquid Shoe-blacking, of a superior quality.

Newport, March 10.

Notice.

THE Subscriber intends to relinquish the Grocery business, and earnestly requests all persons indebted to him, to call and pay their Notes or Accounts, previous to next May term of the Court of Common Pleas.
HENRY BULL.
Newport, March 10.

Joseph Clarke,

Has for Sale at No. 19, Thames-street.

150 White Oak Hogsheads, made of the best Staves, clear from sap, and suitable for Rum, Gin or Oil.

Newport, March 10.

Washington Bridge Lottery, No. 5.

SCHEME.

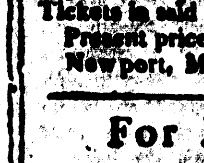
3	Prizes of	$ 3000
3	do	1000
10	do	500
50	do	100
100	do	50
250	do	20
3000	do,	7

To be drawn in May next. Tickets and Shares, in the above neat little Lottery, can be obtained for *Cash only*, at
JOSIAH C. SHAW's,
No. 118, Thames-street.
Newport, March 10. tf.

GOOD LUCK!!
Highest Prize yet Drawn!

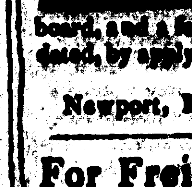
ON Wednesday, 8th inst. punctual to the time appointed, the Managers of the *Bristol Stone Chapel Lottery* commenced drawing, at which time No. 3902, came up a Prize of One Hundred DOLLARS, and was sold to an industrious young Man, by J. C. SHAW, *at his Truly Fortunate Lottery Office*, No. 118, Thames-street, where can be obtained, if immediately applied for, a few warranted undrawn Tickets in said Lottery, for *Cash only*. Present price of Tickets 5 Dollars.
Newport, March 10. tf.

For New-York,



THE Sloop TRAVELLER,—will "travel on" to New-York with all possible speed.—A few Tons Freight will be taken on board, and a few Passengers accommodated, by applying to
JOHN B. LYON.
Newport, March 10.

For Freight or Charter,



THE fast-sailing Sch'r ALERT, burthen 40 Tons, now lying at Lyon's Wharf. Will take Freight, or will be chartered, if application is made immediately to
JOHN B. LYON.
Who has about 300 bbls. Freight for Boston.
Newport, March 10.

[illegible]

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,

A LARGE [illegible] of [illegible] Accounts [illegible] as cheap as [illegible]

Writing Paper.

[illegible] No. 1 [illegible] Writing PAPER [illegible] Letter [illegible] the single ream, or quantity, at the Manufactory prices.

Also—A [illegible] Medium and [illegible] supply of [illegible] superfine LETTER-PAPER.

Stationary and School Books,

Of every description, furnished *(wholesale and retail,)* by R. & B. at their usual moderate prices.

They have on Hand, as usual,

An extensive Assortment of BOOKS in the various departments of Literature, which will be sold, wholesale and retail, as low as at any Book-Store in America.

The New Publications of merit are regularly received and for sale as above.

Gentlemen of the [illegible], and others, can be furnished at short notice, with any Book they may want.

March 11, 1815.

New Feather Beds and Feathers.

LIVE Geese and Fowl Feathers, and Feather BEDS, from 20 to 45 Dollars, kept constantly for sale by
ABRAHAM BARKER,
No. 3, Charles-Street.
Newport, March 10.

State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

In General Assembly, February Session, A. D. 1815.

AN ACT,

Authorizing the Washington Insurance Company, in Providence, to reduce their capital Stock.

WHEREAS the Washington Insurance Company, in Providence, have petitioned to this General Assembly, setting forth, that their capital Stock amounted to the sum of One Hundred and Ten Thousand Dollars: That One Hundred Thousand Dollars of said Stock, was invested in two thousand Shares of the capital Stock of the Exchange Bank, in Providence, and the other Ten Thousand Dollars in Real Estate situated in Providence, and praying for [illegible] therein stated, that they might be authorized and empowered to reduce their said Stock to [illegible] capital Stock of the Exchange Bank, and their said real estate:

Be it therefore enacted by the General Assembly, and by the authority thereof it is enacted, That the said Washington Insurance Company in Providence, be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to reduce their capital Stock to [illegible] hundred of their said shares in the capital Stock of the Exchange Bank, in Providence, and the real estate now owned by them, situate in said Providence, and that the Directors of said Company be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to cause the residue of the present capital Stock of said Company to be paid out to, or divided amongst the Stockholders according to such votes and orders as the said Directors shall make and pass.

And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That said Company may, at any time hereafter, increase their capital Stock to any amount exceeding the sum limited and [illegible] Charter, and that this Act be published for three weeks successively, in one of the Newspapers printed in Providence, and one in Newport.

A true Copy,—Witness,
SAMUEL EDDY, *Sec'ry.*

N O T I C E.

ON Monday, the 6th inst. the Subscriber's Son, by the name of Rowland Noyes, went away without any consent, and has not since returned.—Said Boy is about 17 years of age, light complexion, slender built, and had on when he went away a [illegible] hat, grey broadcloth [illegible] and pantaloons, and an old pair of [illegible] Whoever will return said boy or the subscriber, or give information where he may be obtained, shall receive Five Dollars.

All persons are forbid harbouring, trusting or employing him, under the penalty of the law.
WILLIAM NOYES.
Westerly, March 9, 1815.

Newport, ss.—*Clerk's Office, Court of Common Pleas, March 8th, A. D.* 1815.

WHEREAS *Benjamin Tayer*, of Newport, County of Newport, has this day filed in said Office, the Act of the General Assembly, at their October Session, A. D. 1814, granting him the benefit of an Act made and passed in June 1756, entitled "*An Act for the relief of insolvent debtors*," [illegible] therefore to notify the creditors of the said Benjamin Tayer, that they be and appear, if they think fit, at the Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace, to be holden at Newport, within and for the County of Newport, on the third Monday of May next, then and there to [illegible] Cause, if any they have, why the said Act should not be received and [illegible] the [illegible] said Benjamin Tayer.
ROBERT [illegible], *Clerk.*

[illegible]

Which every [illegible] perfume,
[illegible] bloom
And [illegible] glows.

[illegible]

Cheap Stocking Yarn.

E. W. Lawton,

Has Just Received,

A [illegible] lot (including an Assortment of Numbers) of 3-threaded [illegible] STOCKING YARN, [illegible] which will be sold by [illegible] at about one [illegible] price.

☞ An Assortment of Yarns of the [illegible] factory prices, as usual.

Newport, Jan. 7, 1815.

Notice.

THE Subscribers deem it proper to inform the public, that they have formed themselves into a Company for manufacturing [illegible], and having erected a Building, &c. on a [illegible] Privilege, formerly owned by Joseph & Benjamin [illegible], in Portsmouth, (R. I.) [illegible] the west road, from Newport, have assumed the appellation of the

Enterprise Manufacturing Company,

And have appointed EDWARD W. LAWTON, Agent in Newport, and committed to PHILIP ANTHONY the charge of their concerns at the Factory in Portsmouth.

They wish likewise to inform, that they shall have ready for operation in a few days, a sett of Machines for *Carding Merino and common Sheep's WOOL*, which they intend to perform in the best manner, at the customary prices.—Those who favour them with custom, will please to leave their Wool either at the Factory, or at the store of *Edward W. Lawton*, in Newport.

As the quality of the Carding depends much on having the Wool clean, and in good order, they beg leave to request of their customers, that they will pay particular attention to that point.

PHILIP ANTHONY,
HARVEY SESSIONS,
GEORGE ENGS,
EDWARD W. LAWTON.

Newport, Jan. 7, 1815.

To Let,

And entered on the 25th of March next,

TWO FARMS lying in Coggeshall's Neck.—One called the Coggeshall Farm, containing upwards of 100 Acres.—The other called the Oliphant Farm, formerly belonging to John C. Almy, containing 78 Acres.—For terms, apply to Dr. *Enoch Hazard* or *Thomas G. Hazard*, jun. in Newport, or to the Subscriber.

THOMAS G. HAZARD.

South-Kingstown, Dec. 22, 1814.

[illegible] & Co.

E. W. [illegible]

[illegible] GOODS [illegible]

[illegible]

FLOUR.

PHILADELPHIA SUPERFINE FLOUR, of a very superior quality, [illegible] for sale by

JAMES HAMMOND.

Newport, Jan. 14.

Flour.

PHILADELPHIA FLOUR, of the first quality for family use, just received and for sale by

J. G. & S. WHITEHORNE.

Newport, Dec. 1.

Flour.

NEW-YORK and Philadelphia Superfine FLOUR, and a Quantity of RYE, for sale on good terms, by

ROBERT ROBINSON.

Newport, Dec. 22.

Simeon Martin,

Has for Sale,

THREE Thousand Bushels of the best coarse Liverpool SALT.

Newport, Oct 31.

J. M. Weaver, & Co.

Offers for Sale, at their Store, No. 75 Thames-Street, and south corner of Banister's wharf.

A GENERAL Assortment of genuine GROCERIES, as Cheap as can be purchased in this Town.

☞ They offer to transact business on Commission.—Those who may favor them, may be assured of the strictest attention to their interests.

Newport, Feb. 23.

Nicholas Geffroy,

No 126, Thames-street.

INFORMS the public, that he has for sale, independent of his constant supply of Cutlery, Jewelry, Watches, Looking-Glasses, &c.—Sugar, Coffee, best superfine Philadelphia Flour, by wholesale and retail, at very reasonable prices for cash.

He also continues his profession of manufacturing gold and silver ware, and gives the true value of old gold and silver according to their standard.

A great variety of other articles will be found at his store, which are too numerous to mention.

Newport, Feb. 24.

Cranston & Shaw,

Offer for Sale,

1 pair 9 lb CARRONADES	}	With their appendages complete.
1 12 lb. Do.		
1 pair long 6 pounders		

4 Swivels—1 Arm Chest
A quantity of Leads and Lines.

for Sale at their Store,

50 barrels Superfine Flour
100 do ship Bread
30 Bags Pimento

Newport, Nov. 25.

William White,

Has Removed from No. 11 to No. 21 Long-Wharf, where he has for Sale a general Assortment of Groceries, by wholesale and retail.—Also,

33 coils Cordage, of different sizes.
1 mooring chain, wt. 10c. 2q. 14lbs. length 45 fathoms
1000 cod hooks
13 dozen jack knives
A quantity of Tin Ware, consisting of sauce pans, cullenders, stew pans and horn lanterns.
16 dozen sailors strip'd shirts, of the first quality.
A few barrels prime Beef, and
300 bushels Salt.

Also, Stores for Vessels, furnished at the shortest notice.

N. B. All persons whose accounts have been standing upwards of three months, are requested to call and settle them, or they will be given to an Attorney for collection

Newport, Jan 14, 1815.

F L O U R.

PHILADELPHIA FLOUR of the first quality, and a Quantity of New-York CIDER, for Sale, at No. 2 Market-square, by

DANIEL SHELDON.

Newport, Dec. 9.

PEACE PRICES.

[illegible] Gould

[illegible]

BEST [illegible] superfine BROAD-CLOTHS [illegible] Cassimeres.

[illegible] Do.

[illegible] Bombazetts

[illegible], very cheap

[illegible] Marseilles Vestings

[illegible]

English and American Flannels

[illegible] Buttons and an assortment of Trimmings

Also, A few pieces American Broadcloths, very low.

The above Goods having been purchased in Boston at *Peace Prices*, can be sold for Cash, lower than for several Years past.

I. GOULD intending to alter the plan of his business, earnestly requests all those who are indebted to him of more than Three months standing, to call and adjust the same previous to the first of April next.

Newport, Feb. 17, 1815.

Rye, Corn, & Flour,

At Peace Prices

THREE Hundred Bushels North-River RYE.
500 Bushels do Yellow CORN
300 do. Long-Island white Do.
100 barrels Richmond sup. FLOUR
120 kegs manufactured Do. Tobacco.

All in prime order for shipping—and for sale by

JOHN B. LYON,
No. 3, Scott's Wharf.

Who has for Sale, Six good Anchors suitable for vessels from 100 to 600 Tons burthen.

Cordage of all kinds, and any quantity, supplied on as good terms as can be bought in this State.

Camboues, Stoves or any other castings, supplied on application as above

Newport, Feb. 17.

Corn, &c.

NINE Hundred bushels Yellow CORN, and a few barrels Wheat, Rye and Buck-wheat FLOUR, for Sale by

GEORGE ENGS,
No. 17C, Thames-street.

Newport, January 7.

William Crooke,

At his Brick Store, No. 73, Corner of Thames and Pelham-street,

KEEPS CONTANTLY FOR SALE

A GENERAL ASSORMENT of first Quality GROCERIES, at Wholesale and Retail.

SHIP and FAMILY STORES put up in the neatest manner, and at the shortest notice.

☞ Articles to answer as recommended.

Newport, Nov. 20.

Silas Dean,

HAS just received and for Sale, wholesale and retail, at his store, No 67, Thames-street:—Black and blue superfine Broadcloths; 4 bales blue and mixt ditto; 1 do do. Plains; 1 small case best gilt and plated buttons; black and blue superfine and middling Cassimeres: Manchester shirtings and cambricks; shawls; white threads, with variety of other articles.

Also, Just landed from sch'r Leander from Richmond 7 hhds. prime Tobacco, 54 kegs Negro-head ditto; and 86 barrels Flour

Newport, Feb. 4.

FOR SALE,

A FARM, containing 152 Acres of Land, 60 of which are well-wooded, the remainder well fenced and divided into pasture, meadow and plough land. There is on the Farm a good Dwelling House, barn, cider house, chaise-house, crib, and other necessary buildings in good repair. It lies within a quarter of a mile of a landing, two and a half miles from Wickford, and five miles from East-Greenwich.—If wished, the stock and farming tools will be sold with the Farm.—*Also*, One eighth of the Potawome Cotton manufactory and Thirty Shares in the Rhode Island Central Bank.—Any person desirous of purchasing the whole or any part of the above property, will apply to the subscriber.

WILLIAM P MAXWELL.

North-Kingstown, Jan. 13, 1815.

William White,

No. 21, Long-Wharf—*Has for Sale*,
200 barrels fresh Philadelphia and New-York FLOUR.
20 Bags Coffee.
40 Kegs good Butter, and
A few bottles Lorillard's Snuff.

Newport, Feb. 17.

Canal Lottery,

FIRST CLASS.

[illegible] Dollars Highest Prize, and only Five Dollars a Ticket.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$ 10,000
1	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	1,000
[illegible]	do	500
[illegible]	do	100
[illegible]	do	50
30	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	5
3341	Prizes	
6659	Blanks	

10,000 Tickets.—Not two Blanks to a Prize, and no deduction from Prizes.

This Class will commence drawing in Boston, in a short time.

It is presumed this Scheme, considering the very low price of Tickets, will be found to offer as flattering a prospect to adventurers in Lotteries, as any heretofore published in the town of Boston.

20,000 Dollars,

HIGHEST PRIZE!

Plymouth Beach LOTTERY,

5th Class.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$ 20,000
1	do	5,000
1	do	2,000
9	do	1,000
10	do	500
100	do	100
100	do	50
300	do	20
3500	do	12
4022	Prizes	104,000
7978	Blanks	16,000

12,000 Tickets at 10 dolls is $120,000

Not two Blanks to a Prize, and no deduction.—First 1500 Blanks to be entitled to 12 dollars each.

The first drawn number on the first day's drawing, entitled to Two Hundred Tickets, at 10 Dollars each, numbered from 1501 to 1600, inclusive, and from 8501 to 8600 inclusive, is *Two Thousand Dollars!*

The Two Hundred Tickets to which the first drawn Number is entitled, are selected by the Managers, and to be delivered to the fortunate holder when demanded.

By the above Scheme, the fortunate holder of the first drawn number may obtain *Fifty Thousand Dollars!!!*

Tickets and Shares in the above popular Lotteries, in a great variety of Numbers, can be obtained at the Truly Fortunate Lottery Office of

J. C. SHAW,

No. 118, Thames-street.

ALSO, Tickets and Shares,

In the Washington Bridge Lottery, 5th class, 2,000 dolls. Highest Prize; and Baptist Stone Chapel Lottery, 2000 dollars.—Tickets in the above Lotteries only 5 dollars each.

Newport, Feb. 17. tf

Silver Dollars

WILL be given for TREASURY NOTES, at the Exchange Office of J. C. SHAW, No. 118, Thames-street, if applied for immediately.

Drafts on Baltimore, at sight, in sums to suit purchasers, may be had at the above Office.

STAMPS, wholesale and retail, for sale as above.—Purchasers to the amount of $10, will be allowed the same discount as is allowed at the stamp-office.

Newport, Feb. 17.

CRANSTON & SHAW,

Offer at Private Sale on reasonable terms, at their store.

ONE Hundred Barrels superfine FLOUR.
400 barrels Cabin Bread.
100 do Pilot Do
30 Hhds. very nice Rum.
8 Pipes 4th proof Brandy.
57 boxes brown Sugar
34 Hogsheads Molasses
28 bbls Mess & 34 do. prime Beef
18 do. cargo No. 1 Do
22 do Refuse Do
60 boxes chocolate—82 do. candles
47 do. Soap—14 do. sweet Oil

Newport, Nov 4.

Stolen,

FROM the House of the subscriber on Tuesday Evening last, between 5 and 8 o'clock, Three Remnants of BROADCLOTH, viz:—One piece bottle green 6-4 Broadcloth, of 2 1-4 yards; 1 piece blue do 3 3-4 yards; 1 piece dark brown 7-4 do 4 1-2 yards; *Also*, Two yards black cotton Velvet; and one small check'd apron.—A reward of Ten Dollars will be given if the Cloth is returned, and no questions asked.—Or a Reward of Twenty Dollars will be given for the apprehension of the Thief, and the recovery of the cloth.

BENJAMIN FRY.

Newport, Feb. 10.

S. T. Northam,

Has just received, and for Sale, [illegible] Brigs Neckloaded and Maria,
200 Hogsheads new crop MOLASSES
25 do. Green COFFEE.
50 Barrels brown SUGAR.
100 Boxes Ditto
6 Tons Logwood.

Newport, March 10.

Wheelwright & Lopez,

Offer for sale, at their Store, No. 72, Thames-street.

1100 Bushels RYE.
50 barrels extra Superfine Philadelphia FLOUR.
20 Barrels Mess BEEF.
10 barrels PORK.
20 bolts Russia DUCK.

Newport, Dec. 16.

Rhodes & Cahoone,

Have for sale,

ONE handsome 12 lb. CARRONADE upon a sliding carriage and circle, with the necessary apparatus; 8 muskets, 5 cartridge boxes, 8 cutlasses, 10 boarding pikes

Newport, Oct. 1.

THE Subscriber having removed with his Family, will sell the HOUSE of his late residence in Newport; or exchange it for a FARM on the Island he should approve.—But if a Sale is not made by the 1st of May, will Rent it.

Proposals in writing, stating offers for the above, left with AUDLEY CLARKE, Esq. will be forwarded to

WALTER CHANNING.

Newport, Feb 9.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Hon Court of Probate for the town of Newport have granted a further time of three months from the date hereof, for the creditors to the estate of *Thomas Rumrill*, deceased, to bring in and prove their claims against said estate; and that we will receive such demands as may be presented, at our respective dwellings, at any time within that period.—Sundays excepted.

JOSEPH BRIGGS, } Com'rs
DANIEL W. BARKER, }

Newport, Feb. 6.

BAPTIST STONE CHAPEL LOTTERY.

THE benevolent object of this Lottery is to aid the *First Baptist Church* in Bristol, R. I. (whose pecuniary means are very limited) in defraying the expenses which they have necessarily incurred by erecting a commodious Chapel for public worship.—The General Assembly of Rhode-Island approving the laudable design, have authorised said Church to raise a certain sum, by one or more Lotteries, to answer the expenses as aforesaid. The subscribers being duly appointed Managers, and having given bonds to the State for the faithful discharge of the trust reposed in them, submit the following Scheme to the public:—

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	2000	is	2000
1		1000		1000
3		500		1500
3		200		600
20		100		2000
24		50		1200
100		20		2000
100		15		1500
25		10		250
1850		7		12,950
2127	Prizes,			$ 25,000
2873	Blanks,			

5000 Tickets at Five Dollars.

Part of the above Prizes to be determined as follows:

First drawn number on the		3d day	[illegible]
do	do	4th day	[illegible]
do	do	5th day	[illegible]
do	do	6th day	[illegible]
do	do	7th day	[illegible]
do	do	8th day	[illegible]
do	do	9th day	100
Last	do	10th day	200

500 Tickets constitute one day's drawing.

The stationary Prizes will be paid in 90 days after the drawing is closed, and all the other Prizes in 60 days—subject to 15 per cent. deduction.

The Managers are determined to commence drawing the above Lottery by the 2d Wednesday in March, 1815, provided they receive that patronage which they expect from a generous public.

DANIEL BRADFORD, }
ROYAL DIMAN, }
WILLIAM THROOP jun. } Managers.
LEMUEL W BRIGGS, }
CHARLES SHAW. }

Bristol, R. I. Nov. 29, 1814.